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smaller than those used in the direction for dilution, the words: 'Condensed skimmed milk should not be fed to babies, children, or invalids; it lacks the full food value of whole condensed milk.'

MAINE.

School Physicians—Appointment and Duties—Medical Inspection of Pupils. (Chap. 73, Act Mar. 16, 1909, as Amended by Chap. 174, Act Mar. 24, 1915.)

SECTION 1. The school committee of every city and town shall appoint one or more school physicians and shall assign one to the medical inspection of not over 1,000 pupils of the public schools within its city or town, and shall provide them with all proper facilities for the performance of their duties as prescribed in this act: *Provided, however,* The said committee has been so authorized by vote of town at regular town meeting or at a special town meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Every school physician shall make a prompt examination and diagnosis of all children referred to him as hereinafter provided, and such further examination of teachers, janitors, and school buildings as in his opinion the protection of the health of the pupils may require.

SEC. 3. The pupils so examined by school physicians when treatment is necessary shall not be referred to the school physicians for such treatment, except the school physician be the regular family physician of such pupil, but shall be referred to the regular family physician of such pupil through the parents or guardian.

SEC. 4. The school committee shall cause to be referred to a school physician for examination and diagnosis every child returning to a school without a certificate from the board of health or family physician after absence on account of illness or whenever in the judgment of the teacher the circumstances of the absence were such as to require such a certificate; and every child in the schools under its jurisdiction who shows signs of being in ill health or of suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, unless he is at once excluded from school by the teacher; except that in case of schools in remote and isolated situations the school committee may make such other arrangements as may best carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 5. The school committee shall cause notice of disease or defects, if any, from which any child is found to be suffering to be sent home to his parents or guardian. Whenever a child shows symptoms of smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox, tuberculosis, diphtheria or influenza, tonsillitis, whooping cough, mumps, scabies, or trachoma he shall be sent home immediately or as soon as safe and proper conveyance can be found, and the board of health and superintendent of schools shall at once be notified.

SEC. 6. The school committee of every city or town shall cause every child in the public schools to be separately and carefully tested and examined at least once in every school year to ascertain whether he is suffering from defective sight or hearing or from any other disability or defect tending to prevent his receiving the full benefit of his school work, or requiring a modification of the school work in order to prevent injury to the child or to secure the best educational results. Tests of sight and hearing shall be made by the teachers or by the school physicians. The committee shall cause notice of any defect or disability requiring treatment to be sent to the parent or guardian of the child, and shall require a physical record of each child to be kept in such form as the State superintendent of public schools shall prescribe after consultation with the State board of health.

SEC. 7. The State superintendent of public schools shall prescribe, after consultation with the State board of health, the directions for tests of sight and hearing, and shall prescribe and furnish to the school committee suitable rules of instruction, test cards, blanks, record books, and other useful appliances for carrying out the purposes of this act. The State superintendent of public schools may expend during the year 1909 a sum not greater than \$500 for the purpose of supplying the material required for this act.

SEC. 8. Expenses which a city or town may incur by virtue of the authority herein vested in the school committee shall not exceed the amount appropriated for that purpose in cities by the city council and in towns by a town meeting. The appropriation shall precede any expenditure of any indebtedness which may be incurred under this act and the sum appropriated shall be deemed sufficient appropriation in the municipality where it is made. Such appropriation need not specify to what section of the act it shall apply and may be voted as a total appropriation to be applied in carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall apply only to cities and towns having a population of less than 40,000 inhabitants.

NEBRASKA.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Prevention of. (Chap. 196, Act Apr. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Physicians to use nitrate of silver on eyes of new-born babies.*—It shall be the duty of every physician in attendance upon any lying-in woman, either in hospital or the general practice, upon the delivery of any newly born child, to use in the eyes of said child one of the following preparations:

Nitrate of silver, 1 per cent to 4 per cent solution.

Protaragol, 10 per cent to 40 per cent solution.

Argyrol, 40 per cent to 50 per cent solution.

No additional fee shall be charged by any physician for the furnishing or use of the preparations herein prescribed.

SEC. 2. *Penalty for failure to use.*—Any physician violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, and his physician's license shall be subject to revocation by the State board of health.

Domestic Animals — Communicable Diseases — Appraisement of Animals Killed—Penalty for Importing or Harboring Diseased Animals. (Chap. 11, Mar. 15, 1915.)

SECTION 1. *Amendment.*—That sections 152 and 153, Revised Statutes of Nebraska for 1913 are hereby amended to read as follows:

152. SEC. 80. *Glandered horses and mules; killed how.*—Any horse or mule afflicted with glanders or duraine shall not be killed as such unless they have been inspected by the deputy State veterinarian or his assistant, and are pronounced by him diseased. Whenever any such animal becomes affected with glanders or duraine, its cash value, as the same would be were it not thus affected, shall be fixed within 24 hours before killing by appraisers chosen in the following manner: One appointed by the State veterinarian, one by the owner, and the third by the first two: *Provided*, In no case shall the appraised value of the glandered or durained horse or mule exceed \$200 for animals so killed; not to exceed two-thirds of said amount as appraised shall be paid to the owner by the State. In no case shall any such animal be so appraised or paid for unless it be at least one year old, and have been in good faith owned and kept within the State by one person, company or corporation for six months before the killing.